

## TROOPS RUSHED TO VERA CRUZ; MAY CALL 400,000 VOLUNTEERS; EMBARGO ON ARMS RESUMED; SIX MORE AMERICANS KILLED

**Situation Grows More Serious Every Hour and President Is Expected to Take Action at Once to Augment Army.**

### INFANTRY BRIGADE SENT SOUTH

**Big Increase in Troops Along the Border Is Decided Upon in View of Alarming Reports of Danger There.**

The United States Government ordered yesterday the first movements of army troops in the campaign against Mexico.

The Fifth Brigade at Texas City was ordered aboard transports to proceed to Vera Cruz at once. These are the first United States army troops sent to Mexico. The embarkation of the troops was started last night at Galveston and they will leave this evening.

Three regiments were ordered from San Francisco to the Mexican border.

One artillery regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas, was ordered to the border.

President Wilson is expected to go before Congress within forty-eight hours and ask for authorization to call 400,000 volunteers.

The situation is so serious it is feared the regular forces of the United States will be inadequate to cope with it.

President Wilson issued a proclamation restoring the embargo on arms and ammunition intended for all forces in Mexico. Collector of the Port Zack Cobb of El Paso seized a consignment of ammunition intended for Francisco Villa.

A special train carrying 275 foreigners, including 150 Americans, from Mexico City arrived last night at Vera Cruz.

Late reports from Rear Admiral Badger to Washington announced that six more sailors were killed and twenty-three wounded in the desultory fighting of the last twenty-four hours at Vera Cruz. That brings the total of Americans killed in the three days to 18 and the number of wounded to 71.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy telegraphed to Rear Admiral Fletcher last night that he was about to leave Mexico City with a guard of Mexican troops and asked that protection be accorded to these troops on the arrival of the train near Vera Cruz.

The situation at Tampico is causing the gravest anxiety. Federal and Constitutionalists are reported to have combined.

The transport Hancock has been ordered to return to that port at all speed.

President Wilson would not reply directly to Gen. Carranza's threat to begin war if American troops were not withdrawn from Mexican soil, but orders of great significance were issued at Washington.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced the formation of a special squadron to be commanded by Rear Admiral Winslow. This will be made up of light draught war vessels capable of going close in shore. It will leave New York on Sunday.

Gen. Villa arrived at Juarez from Chihuahua and declared that he did not purpose fighting anybody for the present.

The London *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Mexico city says that Emilio Zapata, the rebel-bandit leader of the south, has joined the Federal forces with all his command.

Senor Algara, the Mexican Charge at Washington, received his passports from Secretary Bryan.

Announcement was made that Charge O'Shaughnessy will leave Mexico city as soon as possible. He has turned American interests over to Brazil. Where Brazil has no consular representative France will act.

The Hamburg *Nachrichten*, semi-official paper of the German Government, editorially attacks President Wilson with great bitterness. It accuses him of hypocrisy in veiling a desire for territorial aggrandizement under a pretence of altruism.

### EXPECT CALL FOR 400,000 VOLUNTEERS WITHIN 2 DAYS

**President Is Urged to Act at Once—Arms Embargo Renewed—Infantry Brigade Ordered to Vera Cruz**

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Three important developments came to-night in the Mexican situation. They were:

A brigade of infantry at Galveston was ordered to leave immediately for Vera Cruz.

Additional troops were ordered to Texas for service on the border.

Orders were issued from the War Department restoring the embargo on all shipments of arms across the Mexican border.

President Wilson may appear before Congress within forty-eight hours to ask for authority to raise at once a volunteer army of 400,000 men.

The war experts believe that the troops that are about to sail for Vera Cruz and those on the border are inadequate.

The troop movements are the first ordered in the present Mexican crisis. They are merely the forerunners of other orders which will follow in quick succession. Within the next few days more troops will undoubtedly be following the 1500 infantrymen now ordered to Vera Cruz and Major-General Wood, who has been designated to lead the army campaign in Mexico, probably will be on his way to the front.

While this movement of troops is designed to reinforce and fortify the forces already thrown against Huerta,

the other orders which went forth from the War Department to-night relate more immediately to Carranza and the Constitutionalists. The renewal of the embargo on arms and ammunition will be a blow to the rebels in the northern part of Mexico, while the movement of new troops into Texas is designed directly to protect Americans against outbreaks along the border.

**Expect Call for Volunteers.**

Every indication now points to the fact that there will soon be a call for volunteers. Steps were taken to-day by the President to hurry action on the volunteer army bill now pending in Congress and information was conveyed to members of the Senate that the President probably will issue a call within the next five days for 50,000 volunteers.

It was represented to members of the Senate that this call would be followed by others up to a maximum of 250,000 men. The plan of the joint army and navy board in the event of actual war contemplates a call for as many as 400,000 volunteers.

The troops that have been ordered from Galveston probably will be commanded by Brig-Gen. Funston, who made a brilliant reputation in the Philippine campaign.

It will take the army transports about

Continued on Fourth Page.

### FULL LIST OF DEAD AND WOUNDED TO DATE

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

VERA CRUZ, April 23.—The following is a correct list of the dead and wounded up to to-night:

**DEAD.**  
SCHUMAKER, J. F., coxswain, Florida.  
HAGGERTY, D. A., private, Utah, Eighth Company.  
MARTON, S., private, Prairie, Sixteenth Company.  
PERCY, R., private, Utah, Eighth Company.  
FRIED, L. O., ordinary seaman, Arkansas.

**WOUNDED.**  
ANDERSON, J. N. A., ordinary seaman, Florida.  
SCHMIDT, WILLIAM, seaman, Florida.  
McCLOY, J. O., boatswain, Florida.  
GILBERT, J. R., seaman, Utah.  
RICKER, D. E. G., electrician, Utah.  
MANZ, F., ordinary seaman, Utah.  
HARBERGER, C. R., ordinary seaman, Utah.  
COPELAND, J. H., seaman, Utah.  
MANGELS, W. H., ordinary seaman, Utah.  
NICKERSON, H. M., Utah, Second Battalion Marines, First Company.  
KWAPICK, J. L., seaman, Utah.  
NORDSIEK, C. L., ordinary seaman, Florida.  
BENNETT, K. L., coxswain, New Jersey.  
PULLIAN, H., electrician, Utah.  
CHRISTY, K., seaman, New Hampshire.  
EBEN, A. G., private, Utah, Eighth Company.  
HOLLSINGER, H. E., private, Utah.  
GUILLMAN, C. M., ordinary seaman, Arkansas.  
BOYLE, H. A., ordinary seaman, South Carolina.  
FITZGERALD, M., Sergeant-Major, Utah.  
PEOPLES, J., private, Utah.  
CANTWELL, J., New Hampshire.  
WREN, J. W., private, Chester.  
PHILLIPS, FRANK, drummer.  
SODEN, GEORGE J., gunner's mate, second class.

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CANTWELL, J., New Hampshire.  
WREN, J. W., private, Chester.  
PHILLIPS, FRANK, drummer.  
SODEN, GEORGE J., gunner's mate, second class.

### VOLUNTEER ARMY BILL WILL BE RUSHED THROUGH CONGRESS

**Measure Will Enable Wilson to Place in the Field a Counterpart of the Regular Army**

WASHINGTON, April 23.—An agreement was reached in conference to-day on the volunteer army bill. It will be approved by both houses to-morrow.

Word came to the Capitol to-day that the President was anxious to have the measure expedited, and work on it was rushed.

It was regarded as significant that the President had changed his attitude toward calling volunteers into the service over night, probably due to the unexpected attitude of Carranza. Yesterday the President advised a member of Congress from Pennsylvania who had offered volunteers that he would not need any volunteers for active service.

The bill as agreed to to-day was a compromise between the Senate and House, there being a recession by the House on three of the amendments put into the bill by the Senate and a recession by the Senate on four of its amendments. There was a rewriting of one or two features.

**Important Features.**  
The important and distinguishing features of the new volunteer army bill are:

Any volunteer organization recruited up to three-fourths of its strength may be taken into the service by the President regardless of the militia regulations. The present law requires the President to exhaust the militia of the States before accepting volunteers.

The President gets control of the appointment of officers of the volunteer regiments, which has heretofore been vested in the Governors of the respective States.

It changes the periods of enlistment from two years, as it is in the existing law. The volunteer enlistments will be the same as in the regular army. It makes the volunteer army the counterpart of the regular forces, requiring that they shall be officered and equipped on the same basis as the regulars.

**Design of the Measure.**  
The bill provides for the raising of "voluntary forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war." The measure is designed to obviate all the trouble that was encountered at the beginning of the war with Spain when strife among volunteer organizations for assignment and the political influence exerted interfered materially with the work of getting the volunteer army in workable shape.

Under the bill the President may call out the volunteer army by proclamation and disband it as soon as peace is formally declared.

The bill practically makes the volunteer army subject to the regulations that govern the regulars. The President receives absolute authority for making an organization of the forces into brigades and divisions regardless of State lines. The identity of the volunteers will be lost as soon as they enter the service.

The officers are to be appointed by the President not for particular organizations but for the arm of the service subject to assignment for service by the War Department.

The bill provides that no appointment shall be made under the act above the grade of Colonel. The number of staff officers to be appointed under the bill shall not exceed one for each 200 enlisted men.

Volunteer chaplains may be appointed in the ratio of one for each regiment. The President may accept the recommendations of Governor in appointing officers or may take them from the regular list or from the militia in the States. Appointments are to be made on the basis of population, and as far as practicable from the localities whence the troops come.

Preference is given in these appointments to men who have had honorable service in the regular army, militia or volunteer service. Preference is also given to graduates of military schools. But the bill limits the number of regular army officers who may serve in any one regiment at the same time to four, in a battalion to one.

### FEAR ATTACK ON TAMPICO.

Hancock Hurried to Vera Cruz to Take on Refugees.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
VERA CRUZ, April 23.—Authentic information from Mexico city reports all quiet there.

Tampico is uppermost to-night in the minds of the United States naval commanders rather than Vera Cruz. Information relayed through wireless has reached Rear Admiral Badger that the situation there is tense.

It is reported that the Constitutionalists who were about to attack the city have joined with the Federals and there are grave fears of violence toward the Americans in the city.

The Hancock has been ordered to go there at once to take off refugees, and in the meantime it is hoped that the Des Moines, Chester and Dolphin can get close enough in to afford protection and take off Americans.

### AMERICANS ATTACKED BY MEXICAN SOLDIERS

Refugees in U. S. Consulate at Ensenada Call for Help by Wireless.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 23.—Rioting has begun at Ensenada, the capital of Lower California, and the American consulate, where several hundred Americans have taken refuge, is being attacked by Mexican Federal troops and the Mexican populace at large.

This news was contained in a wireless despatch flashed to this city late to-night from United States Consul Claude E. Guyant at Ensenada.

Later advices say that as soon as the Federal troops learned that President Wilson had refused to comply with General Carranza's demand, that the American marines, now in control of Vera Cruz, be withdrawn, the Mexican residents and the Federal forces joined hands and began assaulting the Americans.

The Americans took refuge in the United States Consulate, where a general attack is now being made by the Mexicans.

Lieut. E. H. Dodd, senior officer in Ensenada harbor, sent out wireless calls for help. The monitor Cheyenne picked up the call and is now headed for that port, but is capable of making only about ten knots an hour, and it will be impossible to reach Ensenada before daylight.

Efforts are being made to pick up the torpedo destroyers Perry, Paul Jones, Stewart and Truxtun, which left San Diego harbor at 10 o'clock this morning, speeding at twenty knots an hour south to Mazatlan.

**GREEN STRIFE SCOTCH**  
NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES.  
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Ad.

**Special Train With Refugees From Mexico City, Including 150 Americans, Reaches Gulf Port—British Guard Sent for Englishmen.**

### O'SHAUGHNESSY IS DUE TO-DAY

**Envoy Asks Fletcher Not to Molest Guard Huerta Gave Him—Food and Water Supply Failing in Vera Cruz.**

WASHINGTON, April 24.—At 1 o'clock this morning the Navy Department gave out the following:

"Admiral Fletcher wired from Vera Cruz at 9:30 Thursday night announcing the safe arrival of a refugee train from Mexico city which carried 50 English, 150 Americans, 300 Mexicans and 75 Germans. The First Secretary of the British Legation accompanied the train and will return with it to Mexico city to-morrow. The passengers report the situation in Mexico city not unduly alarming as regards the safety of foreigners.

"Admiral Fletcher was informed to-night by Admiral Craddock that the train had left Mexico City via the Mexican road. He requested permission to send a train with a small unarmed escort of British sailors to meet the refugees ten miles from Vera Cruz. The permission was granted and the train left Vera Cruz at noon Thursday, returning with the refugee train at 6 P. M.

"When the train returns to-day Admiral Fletcher will send with it his chief of staff to meet O'Shaughnessy with embassy staff and Mexican officials. Information was brought by the train that 300 Federals are encamped 10 miles outside of Vera Cruz and that Gen. Maass had about 5,000 men at Soledad.

"Admiral Fletcher says the previous report regarding the rolling stock of railroads was an error and that while there were plenty of cars the Mexican troops had carried away all of the engines except one broad gauge and one narrow gauge."

Admiral Fletcher also wired to the Navy Department that he received the following telegram from Charge O'Shaughnessy from Mexico city at 6 P. M. Thursday:

"I am leaving for Vera Cruz in a special train to-night, accompanied by the staff of this embassy and an escort of Mexican troops. The Mexican troops will accompany me until they are told to stop by their commander. My train should arrive in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz—that is, at the place where the Mexican troops will leave—some time during the morning.

"I have the honor to request you that you will make the necessary arrangements in order that the train may be permitted to enter Vera Cruz, and if this be impossible to make such arrangements as may be dictated by circumstances in order that I may be permitted to reach Vera Cruz after my Mexican detachment has left me.

"I shall be accompanied by Gen. Corona, Chief of the Presidential staff, and other distinguished officers of the Federal army, the reception of whom in a worthy manner I beg to leave to your courtesy.  
NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY."

### SIX MORE AMERICANS ARE KILLED AT VERA CRUZ

**Twenty-five Wounded in Day's Fighting—One Guerrilla Shot Each Hour—Fletcher in Complete Control of the City.**

By DUDLEY HARMON.

Special correspondent of THE SUN with Admiral Badger's fleet.

VERA CRUZ, April 23.—Backed by the guns of Rear Admiral Badger's powerful fleet, all ready for action, Rear Admiral Fletcher, in command ashore, completed to-day the occupation of Vera Cruz by the naval forces of the United States.

Six more American sailors were killed and about twenty-five wounded in to-day's fighting.

Three more American sailors were killed and about twenty-five wounded in to-day's fighting.

Very little food supply has been coming into the city, and it is thought that in a few days the question of feeding the people of the city will become paramount and that it is possible the United States will be called upon to furnish food. The water supply is also causing some anxiety.

The tugs Patapasco and Patuxent arrived Thursday at 11 A. M. The Nashville arrived at the same time, but proceeded down the coast later.

From water line on the east to sand dune on the west, from sand hill on the north to sand hill on the south, the sailors and marines are in complete control of the city. The shooting, however, was not stopped before four o'clock this afternoon. There may be one guerrilla shot an hour, but its source is traced as quickly as a New York policeman runs to a street row, and the proceeding is the same in both cases. A detail of sailors or marines rushes to the house, a door goes down under strong shoulders or rifle butts, there is a dash for the roof and then a wild-eyed individual, usually gone in pulque, mescal or tequila, is dragged forth, his rifle snatched, his cartridges confiscated. He goes to prison and his weapons are smashed.

On the walls of the city to-night the following proclamation of Admiral Fletcher is posted:

"The United States naval forces under my command have temporarily occupied the city of Vera Cruz to supervise the administration of its affairs on account of the present disturbed conditions in Mexico.

"All officers of the present city government are invited to discharge their duties as heretofore. The military authorities will not interfere in any way with civil affairs as administered by the local government so long as peace and good order are maintained in the city.

"All peaceful citizens are to live quietly in their homes and pursue